

## VIVISECTION TO BE LIMITED

## Checks Upon Experimentation in the District of Columbia.

## SENATOR GALLINGER'S REPORT

## He Protests That Vivisection Upon Animals Not Under the Influence of Anesthetics Is Inhuman and Brutalizing—Subversive to Practical Sanitary or Curative Purpose.

Senator Gallinger reported in the Senate yesterday the bill for the regulation of vivisection in the District of Columbia, unanimously adopted by the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, providing, first, for the use of anesthetics in all painful experiments on living vertebrate animals, the so-called medical experiments, tests of drugs and medicines, and cases of recovery from surgical operations being expressly exempted from this requirement. Second, for the licensing of all experimenters by the District Commissioners, except those who are duly authorized officers of the Government of the United States or of that of the District of Columbia. Third, the prohibition of vivisection in the public schools and in exhibitions for the general public. Fourth, for the inspection of all places of experiment by inspectors to be appointed by the President of the United States.

By Gallinger, in reporting the bill, supplements the elaborate report presented with it last year by another, in which he answers all the objections which have been raised by the opponents of the measure and presents the additional arguments and appeals of its advocates. He said:

"Since the former report appeared the American Humane Association has warmly urged the passage of the bill, and a large number of college presidents and other influential persons have given their parts of the country have given their endorsement. Protests against the passage of the bill have also been submitted to the Senate, manifestly made or inspired by Washington vivisectors, the support of those who are engaged in this industry having been obtained by the vivisectors, largely through misrepresentation of the provisions of the bill. If the local opponents of this measure have sent broadcast through the country the misleading statement that this bill was designed to prohibit vivisection, as they undoubtedly have, one need not wonder at the sentiment of opposition thus evoked. It may denote what is called 'good politics' on the part of those engaged in vivisection in the District of Columbia, but it is a statement of opinion and opinion is not law. It is a very phrasology with which precedents must be worked, and they have become swift witnesses to protest against dangers that do not exist."

"We fail to discover in a single protest the slightest proof that those who condemned had read one word of the various provisions of the measure they denounced. They have been informed from Washington that vivisection was in danger of being abolished in the National Capital. They have been furnished, apparently, with the very phrasology with which precedents must be worked, and they have become swift witnesses to protest against dangers that do not exist."

"In speaking of the statements of the opponents, the report says: 'It is especially affirmed in the protests that the medical profession is not less humane than other classes of the community, and the inference is plainly urged that if we may trust to physicians the care of our sick and suffering, we may put the same implicit confidence in their treatment of vivisectioned animals. But how many physicians engaged in the care of the sick are also engaged in animal experimentation? The American vivisector is, as a rule, a man apart from the medical profession, standing within it, and sheltered by its prestige, but not identified with it. He is a man of energy and enthusiasm solely to animal experimentation. Often he has been trained in foreign laboratories, where no conception of pity for suffering of lower animals ever finds place. Often, too, he is a young man, full of idealism, and a special line, but without the faintest thought of ever engaging in the practice of medicine so far as that includes the care of the sick."

"In the list of those who oppose this legislation there are, it is true, the names of some physicians of regular practice, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that those who are most active in urging opposition are those whose regular business and means of daily sustenance is the vivisection of animals. It is they who oppose, by every means in their power, legislation which would put the public of their methods, the report of their results, the inspection of their work, which we seek through this bill; and conceding without a moment's hesitation the humanity of those who devote their lives to the care of the fellow-beings, we are not obliged to include those who have devoted their lives to other pursuits and who earn their bread by vivisection. One needs but to study the faces of some vivisectors to see thereon the influence of their work, and it is not strange that one of the leading vivisectors has had the audacity to speak of himself by describing in their presence the torments which it is his business and pleasure to inflict upon dumb animals."

"The greater part of these adverse statements," says the report, "concern bacteriology only, and are based upon a misunderstanding, which is expressly corrected by the operation of the bill." The report continues: "In regard to the statement of the vivisectors, that the signers to the petition in favor of the bill at the last session of Congress, including six justices of the United States Supreme Court, the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and three of the Court of Appeals, the bishops of the Roman Catholic, Episcopal churches in Washington, together with the leading clergy of all denominations, the leading laymen, and many other prominent citizens did not know what they were doing, the truth is that many were already interested in the subject and that the others had carefully explained to them. The strength of their conviction was shown by the fact that, although they were solicited by the vivisectors by letter and by personal interviews, as soon as the list was published, to withdraw their names from the petition, not one out of the hundreds of names was withdrawn."

"It should be carefully noted," the report continues, "that if it were true, as our opponents in the Government service would have us believe, that no cruelties are perpetrated in the Government laboratories, and that inspection is freely invited, no possible reason other than mental aberration could be assigned for the strenuous and unrelenting exertions that have been made, and the time that has been spent by busy men to stir up every possible influence to defeat the passage of this bill. They have admitted that the cruelties against which the bill is directed are wrong. They assert that they have themselves nothing to conceal, yet they move heaven and earth to prevent legislation intended merely to provide against such cruelties and to legalize the very inspection which they

profess to invite. When a casuist of a bank objects absolutely to making any report of his business, and refuses inspection of his books, because they involve an 'imputation upon his probity,' and then proceeds to mention minor inconveniences, we see at once that no shaping of legislation to meet the minor objections will make acceptable the publicity which he really fears. No matter how the bill is altered, so long as it provides for inspection and protection against cruelty it will be opposed by those who have darkness rather than light."

"All the reasonable objections to the original bill were met by the amendments made by this committee before the bill was reported to the last Congress, and it is the bill as amended which is now reported to the Senate. But it is clear that every concession to the opponents of this bill must be absolutely useless unless agreement is reached upon the great underlying principle for which it contends, to wit, the right of the Government to govern the individual. Shall the United States Government exercise the right to inspect laboratories where vivisection is carried on in the District of Columbia? Shall it define the limits within which such experiments shall be carried on? These are the real points at issue. If they were affirmatively answered by those who are fighting this measure, there would be hopes of a compromise, if a compromise is needed. Should there be no restriction placed upon a 'scientific' investigator in the pay of the United States Government, who, in the seclusion of his laboratory, in or out of 'official hours,' desires to subject a living animal to the utmost possible degree of torment, for no purpose whatsoever, to its kindred to the human race, but simply to test a theory or to gratify a whim? Not long ago there appeared in the Popular Science Monthly the statement that a very distinguished vivisector of Europe, Prof. Maximal, related to his countrymen with a visit. Suppose him to visit Washington, and to offer to repeat, for the instruction of young 'experts' in Government laboratories, that series of experiments in causation of pain which made him famous—or was it—wherever his name is known. Should he be permitted to do so?"

"Let us glance at the work of this famous vivisector as related by himself. He says that the object of his researches was 'purely scientific.' It had no relation to the cure of disease, and his method was the infliction of pain. One of his victims was to nail the feet of the animal, as in crucifixion, so that every struggle to escape would only increase the agony; in his own words, 'to plant sharp and numerous nails through the sides of the foot in such a way as to cause the greatest possible pain, less, however, in every movement. It would have felt more acutely its torment.' To exacerbate pain this ingenious scientist devised a machine which he styled his 'tormentor.' With it, he says, 'I can take an ear, a paw, a bit of skin of the animal, and by turning the handle squeeze it beneath the teeth of the pincer; I can lift the animal by the suffering part; I can tear it or crush it in all sorts of ways.' One of his celebrated 'scientific experiments' was upon a guinea-pig nursing its young; he placed a guinea-pig in a guinea-pig in the stage of pregnancy. But this animal, after ten minutes of what the learned scientist calls 'most atrocious pain,' went into convulsions and became useless for experiment."

"This great European physiologist is permitted to repeat his experiments in our Government laboratories? Shall our own vivisectors be permitted to repeat them, or experiments like them? The opponents to the bill apparently see no objection. This is the matter, they say, for the experimenter himself to decide. But those who advocate this bill do not admit that even the evidence or the qualifications of Mantegazza justify him in experiments such as he has made. Even a man of science must not overstep the bounds of humanity. The vivisector is not to be believed that the possession of a degree in science should confer upon any young enthusiast the right to torture animals after the example of Mantegazza, or others like him, and especially, should they not be permitted to repeat his experiments, supported by taxation of the people of the United States, free from inspection or criticism, free from accountability to public opinion, free from the control or supervision of representatives of the National Government, and that those who are officers of the particular department under which the experimenter is employed?"

The latter half of the report is an abstract of an interesting book on "Biological Experimentation," published some months before his death by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M. D., F. R. S., etc., the eminent English physician, surgeon, and scientist, whose death last year was lamented by the scientific world, giving his reasons for condemning painful vivisection as worse than needless, because detrimental to the progress of science, and as "perpetrating and deceiving," in which he says: "I never proceeded to any experiment on a living animal, though to the test of my ability doing everything possible to save all pain, without feeling, what I think is the proper expression for my conviction, that the vivisector is in this particular. Every person whom

## CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

A Pleasant, Simple, But Safe and Effective Cure for It.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The symptoms, such as indigestion, loss of appetite, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs, and difficult breathing; headaches, sickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, languid condition. There is often a fast taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure of this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do and when normal digestion is secured the catarrh of the stomach will have disappeared. According to Dr. Harlan's method the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet composed of Bismuth, Astringent, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores, and are not a patent medicine, but a simple, safe, and effective remedy. They can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Dr. N. J. Fowler, of 2710 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition, resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without effect, but today I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found fresh, appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

## CONTENTMENT WITH SPECULATION.

When the marble buildings of the American University are completed, constituting the White City of the Capital, and the grounds improved, costing

## \$ MANY MILLIONS \$

It stands to reason that values in

## WESLEY PARK

Will multiply many fold. Its location on the principal residence avenue of the city, Massachusetts, and 40th street N. W., aside from other considerations, insures its future growth, with profit to its job-owner. Apply to

## HOWARD F. JOHNSON,

Washington Loan and Trust Building.

## HELD BETWEEN TWO FIRES

Attitude of the United States in the Postal Congress.

## VEXATIOUS TRANSIT TARIFF

Opposition to England in the Matter of Ocean Revenue Taking Form.

Delicate Position of the United States—Society Recognizes the Delegates.

Transit tariffs were again forced to the attention of the subcommittee of the first commission of the universal postal congress at the session of that committee yesterday.

This is the question about which so much has been written in the Times of late and one of the questions which has induced such arid discussions and undignified proceedings in the congress. Only a few days ago it was decided to drop this question in committee, and then force it before the congress for consideration and final action. Those who are opposed to the transit tariffs have of late become so much encouraged that, despite the heated antagonism of Belgium and Italy, spurred on by the delegates from Great Britain, that the question was revived in committee yesterday.

It is believed that the voting strength of the committee is against the delegates who favor a reduction or abolition of the tax put upon mail by the transit countries, and that the majority report will be adverse to the reduction of these charges. But the delegates from Great Britain, who are acting largely under the inspiration and leadership of the representatives from the Argentine Republic, Chili and Brazil, are expected to bring in a minority report and then the question will be fought out in the congress.

If the delegates were put to fair and square test the transit countries would be largely outvoted. There are three governments which immediately transited who cannot vote just now afford to antagonize Great Britain. These governments are Spain, Spain and Japan. These delegates, could they be assured of a combination which would defeat the British combination, would vote against her, but they cannot afford to expose her without the certainty of successful opposition from the United States. It favors the abolition of the transit tariffs as being a great detriment to the international postal service. Each government, it believes, should do what it can to further the postal development and interests of every other country. This is the policy of the United States. But there are several governments which speculate on the mails of other countries. It is these governments which are making opposition to the proposed reduction.

The United States, it is believed, it wants to be polite in the diplomatic sense of the word, and wants to join the South American combination against transit tariffs. It is quite probable that it will not vote at all. The matter is so close that it may develop that the United States has the telling vote in the congress, and then this country will be between two fires. If it votes the delegates from the transit countries of Europe will think it rude and impolite, and if it fails to vote the South American governments will denounce it for not having the courage of conviction.

The situation has been discussed by Postmaster General Gary and his official family, and it is quite probable that the matter will be brought to the attention of the Cabinet at its next meeting.

The question is, shall the United States vote in the Congress the way it wants to vote and the way its interests dictate that it should vote, or will it be so polite as to allow Great Britain and her allies to carry their points and levy a tax on every country which send mail through the transit countries.

The Austrian government proposes a reduction in the tariff of 15 per cent for six years and then a further reduction till at the expiration of the fifteen years the transit tariffs shall have been abolished. This is the proposition which was discussed yesterday.

The society dignitaries of Washington are awakening to the fact that the delegates ought to be better entertained than the committee of arrangements is doing. Mrs. Alice M. S. Smith, the daughter of the late Mr. S. Smith, has been invited to give a luncheon at the British embassy on May 20.

The congress will go down to Mount Vernon and Marshall Hall today, but the committee of arrangements would not furnish the press with any information as to what time the steamer River Queen is to sail.

## CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS.

Preliminary Steps for the Extension of Connecticut Avenue.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia yesterday filed a bill of information before the supreme court of the District praying that they be given the right to condemn certain lands between Florida avenue and Waterside drive, along Rock Creek, as instructed in the act of March 3, 1897, providing for the extension of Connecticut avenue, and authorizing them to condemn the right of way through certain lands in the section above named. The property affected by the proposed street extension is one of the most beautiful sections around the city, taking in portions of Kalorama and Washington Heights, Oklahoma, portions of Tuttle's and Truesdale's estates, and occupies a large extent of territory to be donated by property owners.

That it will not be given up without a bitter struggle will be seen, for the reason that it lies in one of the most valuable suburban sections of the District, and by its condemnation property holders will lose valuable portions of their land.

## The World of Business.

## Wall Street Yesterday.

New York, May 13.—The reactionary tendency of the stock market was accentuated today by advices from Washington indicating a more serious phase of the general situation in Cuba, so far as this country may become involved. The advices in this respect were not received until the afternoon, but upon their general dissemination the market sold off rapidly and rallied very feebly at the close. There was practically no other influence in the day's market, for with the correction of the extravagant estimates as to the shipments of gold on Saturday, the bear market traders were left without much speculative ammunition, which probably accounts for the activity with which they seized upon the revival of the Cuban question. Gold to the amount of \$1,000,000 was engaged for export Saturday, and at least as much in addition is expected to be taken tomorrow. But the actual shipments will still fall far below the general stock exchange estimates of the week.

At the opening of business the tone of the market was fairly steady on a renewal of purchases for foreign account, and the general London market was reported firm, a reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of England to 2 per cent, indicating the final disappearance of any disposition in regard to the European situation. Beyond the publication of a few interesting statements of railway earnings, there was no news, or of any additions to the situation, except for the revival of the Cuban question as a stock market factor. The transactions were upon a somewhat larger scale than yesterday, and more rather better distributed. Sugar continued in the lead, and with United States Leather preferred, suffered the greatest net loss of the active stocks.

## New York Stock Market.

Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., Bankers and Brokers, members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1427 F Street.

On High Low	On High Low
American Spirits	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
Am. Sugar Refining	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
Am. Sugar Refining	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
Am. Sugar Refining	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
Am. Sugar Refining	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
Am. Sugar Refining	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
Am. Sugar Refining	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
Am. Sugar Refining	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
Am. Sugar Refining	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
Am. Sugar Refining	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2

As was to be expected, the New York stock market went off rapidly yesterday morning on the threatening news from Washington relative to the Cuban situation. The stock market is always most sensitive over war news or even the intimation of foreign troubles, as was to be seen, for instance, when the trouble between Turkey and Greece made itself apparent. The much more serious intimation of the Cuban situation, as far as the United States is concerned, were received yesterday, and undoubtedly be received today, with a much more decided feeling of fear by the owners of railroad securities and other stocks. The change was much more decided of long stock by investors yesterday, and the bears made full use of the situation in attacking the tide. There will almost certainly be a repetition of yesterday's declines today. The gravity of the decision can be measured, of course, by the fact that the market has been so long already sufficient has developed in the complication to make an early decline very very probable.

The other discouraging feature in the market is the prospect of further shipment of gold to Europe. The volume of these shipments during the coming days cannot be estimated very readily, but there seems a probability that they will be large. One or two large shipments are already engaged for tomorrow.

Sugar was one of the weakest stocks on the board yesterday. There was, in the case of sugar, beside the Cuban trouble and the unfavorable tariff news, the complications that have developed in connection with the Chapman contempt case, growing out of the sugar legislation of a couple of years ago. It is the thought by many shrewd operators that the Chapman troubles in connection with the present revelations as to the sugar schedule and the way it was formed, may have an even further effect in sending down the price of sugar. Moore & Schley have been making large sales of sugar, and their correspondent, Mr. Macartney, is certainly one of the gentlemen who is best able to advise with regard to the Washington situation in this stock.

There is to be a decline in sugar, undoubtedly, but the whole market goes off radically it is quite possible that this decline may be small. It must always be borne in mind with regard to the stock of this trust, that it will probably be able to earn its dividends, no matter what sugar schedule becomes law. I look for a strong rally from the prices that sugar drops to on this occasion.

There is some difference of opinion as to the significance of the report of the American Tobacco Company. Most of the authorities have seemed to believe that the report is very favorable, but it is to be remembered, also, that although the company seems to be very strong in cash, its net earnings last year were materially below those of 1895, and the surplus over all payments was pulled down more than half a million dollars.

There are reports that London houses are large buyers of Union Pacific. The Vanderbilts own 150,000 or more shares of Union Pacific, and it is probable that they will continue to hold them, no matter what may happen to the Union Pacific road on the other side, or here. The stock seems to be an excellent purchase.

Town Topics is authority for the statement that Missouri Pacific is likely to be run up a couple of dollars per share.

It was noticed in yesterday's market that Chicago Gas was relatively steady to strong in the face of declines everywhere else in the list. The traders were beginning to understand that the defeat of the street railroad bill in Chicago had nothing to do with the fate of the gas company's subscription plan. Everything continues to be favorable to this plan.

Dow, Jones & Co. suggest, in regard to Louisville, that it should be a great purchase. They speak of the probability that bull pool is being formed in the stock.

"Louisville has recovered less than any of the international stocks from the extreme depression of last August, and was rather pressed for sale during the war excitement because of the known large holdings on the outside. Gross and net earnings have not decreased materially from last year, and all expenses for the system are now charged to operating expenses. The South, too, is steadily improving in business, the road was not damaged by the floods, and cotton acreage in its territory will be larger than it was last year."

## The Statement of Manhattan for the March 31st quarter is as follows:

Net.....	1,000,000	915,000	1,019,000
Other incomes.....	4,500	50,000	90,000
Total income.....	1,004,500	965,000	1,109,000
Charges.....	860,250	810,000	860,000
Balance.....	144,250	155,000	249,000
Dividends, 1 pr ct.	423,600	344,700	467,500
Surplus.....	123,650	60,300	127,500
% of net	12.36	6.25	11.48
% def.			

## Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Washington Market 6's, 100 at 109 1/2-2. Capital Traction, 10 at 53. District Title, 6 at 6 1/4. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone, 15 at 85 1/2-2, and 40 at 65 3/4-4. Western Monotype, 5 at 6 1/4-1. Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, 4 at 85.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 6's 1890 Q. J.	104 1/2	105 1/2
U. S. 6's 1892 Q. J.	104 1/2	105 1/2
U. S. 6's 1894 Q. J.	104 1/2	105 1/2
U. S. 6's 1896 Q. J.	104 1/2	105 1/2

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS.

1890 "Water Funding"	100	101
1890 "Water Funding"	100	101
1890 "Water Funding"	100	101
1890 "Water Funding"	100	101

## MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Met. R. R. 1895	114	117
Met. R. R. 1895	114	117
Met. R. R. 1895	114	117
Met. R. R. 1895	114	117

## NATIONAL BANK STOCKS.

Bank of Washington	200	200
Bank of Washington	200	200
Bank of Washington	200	200
Bank of Washington	200	200

## RAILROAD STOCKS.

Capital Traction Co.	53 1/2	53 1/2
Capital Traction Co.	53 1/2	53 1/2
Capital Traction Co.	53 1/2	53 1/2
Capital Traction Co.	53 1/2	53 1/2

## GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT STOCKS.

Washington Gas	43 1/4	43 1/4
Washington Gas	43 1/4	43 1/4
Washington Gas	43 1/4	43 1/4
Washington Gas	43 1/4	43 1/4

## INSURANCE STOCKS.

Fidelity & Deposit	100	100
Fidelity & Deposit	100	100
Fidelity & Deposit	100	100
Fidelity & Deposit	100	100

## TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS.

Real Estate Title	88	88
Real Estate Title	88	88
Real Estate Title	88	88
Real Estate Title	88	88

## TELEPHONE STOCKS.

Pennsylvania	38	36
Pennsylvania	38	36
Pennsylvania	38	36
Pennsylvania	38	36

## MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Mergenthaler Linotype	114 1/2	117
Mergenthaler Linotype	114 1/2	117
Mergenthaler Linotype	114 1/2	117
Mergenthaler Linotype	114 1/2	117

## Chicago Grain and Provision Market.

Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., Bankers and Brokers, members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1427 F Street.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
July	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Sept.	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Sept.	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
July	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Sept.	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2
Sept.	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2
July	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Sept.	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
Sept.	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
July	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
Sept.	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2

## New York Cotton Market.